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**These biting days of Mid-Winter**

Show you just one thing—you've got to bundle up. The very first step out of your door—and with a jolly slap-dash up skips a whistling wind, blows back the corners of your coat, tweaks your nose and ears, slips up your sleeves and slides down your collar—in short, makes you wonder just how many months and weeks and days and minutes have to drag by before 4th of July.

**Warm Remedies**

The first aid to cold days is fur. You may muffle up becomingly in fox. Fox sets, taupe, brown, walnut and black, are priced at \$108.00. Skunk scarfs in animal shapes, capelet effects and collarettes are priced from \$27.75 to \$89.75. Raccoon scarfs, animal shaped or in collar effects, from \$17.74 to \$69.75.

**For Chilly Finger Tips Muffs**

Hudson seal, round, barrel or canteen shaped \$28.74 to \$39.75. Beaver \$58.75 to \$64.75. Nutria \$24.74 to \$29.75. Raccoon \$24.74 to \$34.75. Skunk \$34.74 to \$74.75.

**And Gloves**

Women's mocha buck gloves, coney fur lined, 2-clasp \$7.94. Women's pull-on gauntlets, fur lined throughout, gusset and strap at wrist, prix seam; reindeer bound with beaver, or gray bound with coney fur. \$8.74. Men's fine quality suede gloves, lined throughout with rabbit fur, prix seam sewn. One clasp, with lap at wrist for wind-shield. Hand finished. \$5.69.

**A Snug Leather Coat for Women**

It is something different—new and trig—you can wear it under your wrap or just alone, for golfing, motoring and hiking. It's made of leather and suede, smartly combined and finished with soft knitted worsted collar and cuffs. Without sleeves \$12.74. With sleeves \$24.74.

**Early in the Morning**

Or late at night, slip into a cheery robe. Women's quilted lap silk robes in rose, navy, Copenhagen and red, priced, including the luxury tax, at \$8.87. Corduroy robes in pink, and including the luxury tax, \$8.87.

**Another Good Hint**

Is a knit cotton petticoat, short in length, to wear under your skirts or regular petticoat. .79 to \$1.29.

## Mexico Mess Laid to U. S. "Meddling"

Continued from page 1

lated, her husband and another American man, a friend, utterly disappeared at Aguas Calientes. Neither has been heard of since. She said she believed they were murdered for what little money they carried. She was obliged then to make her way along, Mrs. Willis testified. She appealed to the American consul at Aguas Calientes, but he sent out word that he was too sick to see her. Through the permission of Mexican officials she was allowed with her two infants to ride on a Mexican troop train to Chihuahua.

The American consul there gave her money with which she reached Juarez, across the American border from El Paso. Without sufficient funds to get a room at a hotel there, she was forced to sleep under trees. American immigration officials at Juarez refused to aid her, she testified, and American Consul Edwards also ignored her requests for assistance to cross the border, she asserted.

Fall Refuses Mexican Invitation Senator Fall in a telegram to-day, answered the request of Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, that Senator Fall personally go to Mexico to investigate that country from the inside. A message was received by Senator Fall early to-day from Cabrera. It was couched in words of subtle Latin suaveness suggesting, between phrases of amity and politeness, that the American Senator would do better if he ceased viewing the Mexican situation "through the keyhole of a door distorted by the lenses of prejudice or by influence of specially interested parties."

Cabrera, who was referred to in yesterday's hearing as "Acting President of Mexico, although in reality Secretary of the Treasury—which treasury was many thousands of pesos short," offered to send a special train to the Mexican border to conduct Senator Fall into the interior of Mexico.

"I regret that under the Constitution and laws of the United States no official of this government can extend to you the reciprocal courtesy of a special train as government funds are used for governmental purposes," was Senator Fall's answer to the Mexican Treasurer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Proponents of Bolshevism have spread their doctrine of radicalism from Sonora to the isthmus of Tehuantepec within a year, the Senate sub-committee was told today by an American traveling salesman. The witness was heard in secret session in order that he might be guarded to that extent against reprisals by Carranza, when forced to choose between two small armies in the south, one led by the Federal commander and the other known as the Bolshevik force, declared in favor of the latter, he assured the committee. Striking laboring men in other districts, he said, were frank in their declaration of adherence to the radical cause, and almost everywhere he went he found undisguised evidence of the success of the extremist agitators.

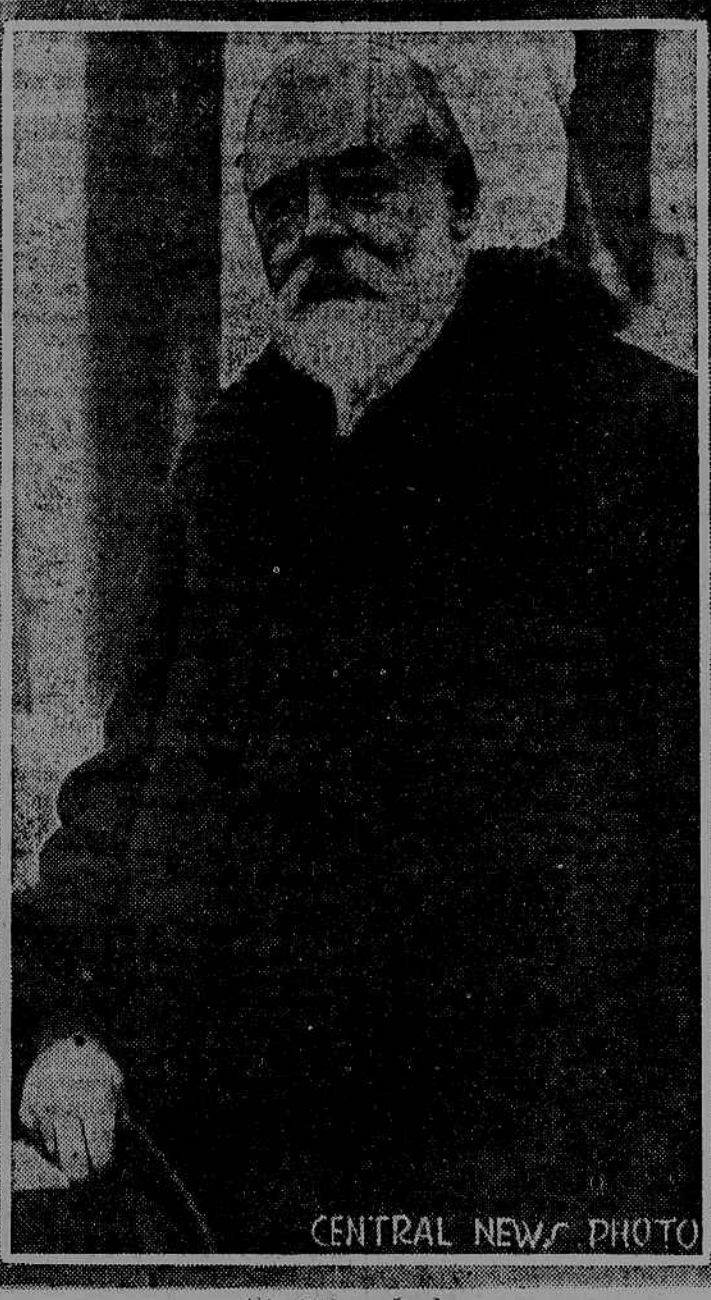
"I have told the American Consuls in Mexico about the conditions," he testified, "but I could always note that they were adverse to hearing the facts, and especially where it reflected unfavorably upon the Carranza government. They would rather converse with some fellow who knew nothing about Mexican conditions. Says U. S. Upholds 'Bolshevik Gang' "Mr. Wilson seems to be hypnotized by Carranza," he added.

"The man got up on a bench and sang to attract the crowd," the witness said. "It was the hymn of the Bolsheviks. When the crowd became larger he continued his speech and then he repeated the song. He had copies of the song printed in a pamphlet which he distributed. Returning to the bench, he again sang, this time the crowd joining in the song. The next evening the same man spoke in the theater, his announced subject being 'The Doctrine of Bolshevism.'"

Three months ago, according to his testimony, he was in Orizaba, south of Mexico City, at the time a strike was in effect. He attended meetings of the strikers and listened to speeches by radical agitators and to the crowds crying "vivas" for the Bolsheviks and for Russia.

Radicals Upheld by Carranza It was in August in 1919, he said, that Carranza upheld the militant radicals in Tabasco. A Mr. Green, who, the witness said, was a descendant of an American, had declared himself elected governor. He asserted Green was not the choice of the people, but Green had the local army and retained his power until the appearance of a Federal force commanded by General Bernal, who, after listening to the com-

## British Scientist Here to Lecture



Sir Oliver Lodge  
Eminent Briton, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lapland.

plaints of the merchants and land owners who alleged reprisals by Green, overpowered the local army. "Green's troops were called the 'Reds' and the 'Bolsheviks' by the people in that state," said the witness. "It seems Bertani made a mistake in disarming these troops," he added, "because Carranza called him to account for it, called him to Mexico City, lectured him and restored Green to power with an army to support him against the will of the people. Ever since that time, however, Tabasco has had two governors, one the people want and one that Carranza wants."

## Sir Oliver Lodge Here to Talk On Spiritism

Continued from page 1

perhaps true that some may try to carry on the work after they have lost their power. I have observed that men lost in the war cannot be communicated with at once. Sometimes they are brought up, however, by the use of some pet name or term of affection. Love is the strongest force, and this causes the dead boy to come. Hello, Herbert, was an expression which to my knowledge brought one boy back. Personally I have no power whatever. Recalls Former Visit In a statement which he prepared on the journey across the Atlantic, Sir Oliver recalled his first visit to this country in 1884, when he attended the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. He said he called at Harvard University during the vacation time and had little opportunity of meeting many of the faculty. He made another visit to America in 1897, he said, but had to hurry home. "I recall Professor Barker, of Philadelphia," he said, "and Rowland, of Baltimore, and corresponded with them after I returned. John Fiske, of Harvard, spoke in

London and his lectures made a profound impression upon me. "If the British and American nations hang together and cooperate in good works, their interaction will be of the utmost benefit to the human race. Nothing will so powerfully operate to put down oppression and check needless conflicts with a high hand." Sir Oliver said his subjects on the lecture platform would be in the main physics and psychics. "In physics," he said, "my chief message relates to the ether of space and incidentally to the structure of the atom of matter. My object is to keep ether and mind firmly in the forefront of natural philosophy. Matter, ether and mind are the threefold mental entity, without clear apprehension of which the problems of the universe cannot be solved. "The material body is left behind at death. The ethereal body persists. Another message of mine is that our senses are no criterion of existence. They were evolved for very earthly reasons, not for purposes of philosophy. And if we refuse to go beyond the direct evidence of our senses we shall narrow our outlook on the universe to a hopeless and almost imbecile extent. "We must enlarge our minds to take in facts of all kinds. All our philosophy must be based upon facts, scrupulously examined and carefully recorded. No fact is to be refused admittance because of apparent unlikelihood or impossibility. We have to find out what is possible, not to enter upon an inquiry with closed minds full of prejudice. I want people to accept the totality of things and not to neglect one side in order to emphasize the other. Let us see life sanely and see it whole."

**Hog Sold for \$35,000** NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—Chief's Best, a spotted Poland China hog, brought \$35,000 in a sale here this week. The hog belonged to Frank Wise, and was purchased by Wycoff & Simason, representing an Iowa state breeders' association. This is said to be a new record price for one hog. A sow brought \$8,000 at the sale. Forty head which were sold brought a total of \$64,880.

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## Nine Factions Take Step to Adopt Treaty

Continued from page 1

of the league or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the covenant, unless in any particular case Congress shall, by act or joint resolution, so provide."

Mr. Bryan conferred with Senator McKellar as soon as he reached the Senate, and later talked at length with other Democrats and with Republican "mild reservationists."

Mr. Bryan said he is not interested in the terms of the compromise he hopes to see adopted, and that he is interested only in preventing the Democratic party from being responsible for long delay in ratifying the treaty. He expressed the opinion that President Wilson would accept whatever compromise the Senate might work out, provided it did not ratify the treaty with the Lodge reservations unchanged.

Mr. Bryan protested against published reports of the Jackson Day dinner to the effect that he had "split" with the President. He said that he was trying to get the treaty ratified, and agreed with the President that if the Senate refused to ratify it the people should be appealed to next November. He continued: "I believe an overwhelming majority of the American people want the treaty ratified right away. There is a great deal more interest in speedy ratification than there is in phrasology; that is, the republic will endorse any arrangement that is made here if the arrangement hastens ratification and takes this issue out of the way."

**Nebraska Urges Agreement** "An agreement is infinitely better than any other settlement, for two reasons: "First, it takes the question out of politics, and permits both parties to turn their attention to very important domestic issues. "Second, it permits ratification by a larger majority than would be possible under any other plan. This gives the greatest possible weight to our action, and has a tremendous influence abroad."

"These two reasons help us at home as well as abroad, and ought to be sufficient to compel an agreement. I feel sure that the expressions from the public, constantly growing in number and force, will compel an agreement among the eighty-one Senators who voted for ratification in some form at least, an agreement among enough to furnish the necessary two-thirds majority."

"In my speech at the Jackson Day dinner I went further. I suggested a public, constantly growing in number and force, will compel an agreement among the eighty-one Senators who voted for ratification in some form at least, an agreement among enough to furnish the necessary two-thirds majority."

**Two-Thirds of Quorum Can Ratify** "The party could not afford to take advantage of a constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds majority to ratify, because that would simply mean a filibuster against a majority, and in this day we could not defend a course which would make it harder to ratify a treaty and end a war than to declare war, which can be done by a majority. If the Constitution were to be rewritten in the light of present-day sentiment, I think that a majority would be able to terminate a war. "I have been asked how the Democratic party could enable a majority to cast the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification. The answer is that two-thirds of a quorum can ratify, if a quorum is present. In other words, two-thirds of the two-thirds of those present and voting. The Democrats, simply by refusing to vote, would make it possible for a majority of the whole Senate to cast the two-thirds vote necessary to ratification."

**Plan Not a Concession** "If any one thinks this plan I have outlined is a concession to the Republican party, he hasn't thought the matter through. Yielding to the majority in this country does not mean either an approval of what the majority does or the ending of the contest. It is simply acquiescence in the will of the majority, which Jefferson says is the first rule of a republic from which there is no appeal except to force. "An appeal can be made to the country to reverse in the league of nations any action taken by the Senate, and to authorize the restoration of any provision stricken out. My opinion is that the Democratic party can make a much

more successful fight before the people for authority to restore, than it can for authority to retain, if it must share responsibility with the Republicans for fourteen months' delay. "The world is in a chaotic condition. Yesterday's papers recorded a mob of 30,000 people before the Reichstag in Berlin. We have proclaimed the benefits of a democracy in which the people rule, and in a number of countries the people have accepted our invitation or advice and are trying to frame governments like ours. "We are not strengthening those governments when we allow less democratic governments to ratify and conclude peace and establish a league of nations while we spend months wrangling over the wording of reservations. The people trying to follow our example find it difficult to defend our government if we, who insist that the majority have a right to rule, are not willing to uphold our own doctrine in our own country as applied to our own legislative bodies. "I believe we can put the Republican party on the defensive before the country by proposing, first, an immediate compromise, if a compromise is possible, and second, by throwing the responsibility on the Republicans for immediate action in case a compromise is impossible. We could appeal then for reinstatement of any essential provisions—that is, that the Democratic party considers essential—which the Republicans cut out of the treaty. "There is one story which would appeal to the sense of justice in the American heart, which, after all, is the only hope of popular government. It is an illustration of the Senate's position. Two women, claiming to be the mother of a child, appeared before a judge who could not decide from the evidence as to the parentage. He proposed that the child be divided, each claimant being given half. The false claimant was willing, but the mother was not. "So I think we would gain, rather than lose, by throwing upon the Republicans the responsibility for writing in provisions if a compromise proves impossible. The Republican party would go before the country with the responsibility of six months' unnecessary delay, because the reservations could have been agreed on first as well as last. If it did not present a settlement immediately, it would be in the light of willingness to continue for fourteen months more the delay, notwithstanding it menaced the peace of the world and prevented consideration of domestic questions. "The Democratic party, on the other hand, would show that it was willing to let the Republican majority be considered as a two-thirds majority in order to end the war and put our country in a position of helping to establish peace and at the same time give attention to domestic problems. On this record we could appeal to the country for authority to make such restoration as seemed wise. "The Republicans would secure immediate action. The Democrats would be put in a much more advantageous position in the next campaign than they could be if they had to go before the people sharing responsibility for a delay which involves risks that nobody can estimate."

"Do you think," Mr. Bryan was asked, "that the President would accept any compromise such as suggested?" "That is a good question and I wish you would take down my answer," Mr. Bryan began. "I do not know anybody who has authority to say what the President would accept, and I do not think it would be fair to ask him in advance what he will accept, for, having negotiated the treaty, to suggest changes might put him in the attitude of a breach of faith with the Allies. The treaty was a compromise, and he could hardly suggest a surrender or its terms in advance of the action of the Senate. "If the Republicans do agree to the terms that the Democrats think are the best that can be offered, and the responsibility is thrown on the Republicans for action, the Republicans would have to act with the knowledge that the President can refuse to submit the treaty with reservations adopted, and, secondly, that the Allies might refuse to accept the reservations after ratification. There is the risk that the Republicans have to take, if they are allowed to have their way. And that is why they would be likely to go as far as they thought they could in the way of concessions, even if they could have their own way by the Democrats withholding their votes."

**Settlement of Fiume Case Up to Jugo-Slavs** PARIS, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The settlement of the Adriatic question now lies exclusively with the Jugo-Slavs, Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, informed the correspondent this evening, as the agreement which was sent to Belgrade for approval yesterday shows that France, Great Britain and Italy are in complete accord. It has been communicated to Washington, where it is hoped it will receive favorable endorsement. Referring to the text of the compromise, Premier Nitti said that Italy offered to leave the Port of Fiume and the railways at Sussak under control of the league of nations. "The city itself," added the Premier, "is absolutely Italian in its nature."

In the opinion of Signor Nitti the Adriatic question had been much exaggerated in its importance in America. He was optimistic that a settlement was near and did not fear interference from the United States. Asked as to who would expel Gabriele d'Annunzio from Fiume once an agreement was reached with Belgrade, the Premier replied: "That will be the easiest phase of the problem to settle."

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**OUR NATIONAL PARKS IN WINTER**

The U. S. Government announces that the following National Parks and National Monuments are open for regular tourist travel all the year—

Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, Arizona	Petrified Forest Nat'l Monument, Arizona
Hawaii Nat'l Park, Hawaii	Tonto Nat'l Monument (Apache Trail), Arizona
Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Arkansas	Yosemite Nat'l Park, California

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Ask for booklets descriptive of the National Parks open in winter. Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, 143 Liberty Street, New York City; 602 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

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